AMERICA AND ASIA

WHY EUROPE HAS PAILED TO GAIN THE GOOD WILL OF ASIATICS.

The Opportunity Besulting to America in Consequence-An Important Foothold Offored to the Unifed States, With an Exposition of the Benefits that Would Fallow.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. PARIS, 4th May, 1868-Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State-Dear Sies The bearer, Mr. Colso Cosar Moreno, an Italian gentleman by birth, is about to leave for the United States. He has been many years in the cast, and has a fund of informations, which may be useful to the government.

While Senator Doelittle was in Europe he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Moreno and was strongly impressed with his intelligence and his peculiar knowledge of eastern affairs and interests. Under these circumstances I thought it might not be unacceptable to the department to ommunicate with him. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c. JOHN A. DIX.

Memorial.

OFFER OF THE ISLAND OF PULO WAY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY CELSO CESAR MORENO, The isthmus of Suez, which is proparing

a great political revolution and con development for Asia, cannot fall to attract the attention of the government of the great republic of the United States. Asia has been and will continue to be more in future, on account of the opening of the Suez canal, an open field for conquest by western nations. Five Euro-pean nations have long held possessions there; but none of them has introduced a proper system of government for Asiatics. These people are divided into many different castes, and, of course, have a variety of costoms and religious among themselves, each caste believing its customs the best; for this reason the same laws are not equally applicable to all. Our civilization may be offered them, but not forced upon them; for nothing is nore sacred to an Asiatic than his caste, ustoms, and rollgion, and he must have ull liberty in his practice of them. Holland and England, by violating these fundamental principles in their mixed colonial governments in Asia, have had terrible proofs of this, especially the latter, and the consequent troubles have not yet ceased in India and Burmah.

During the fifteen years that I have lived and traveled among the different countries and people of Asia in the European sattlements, as well as in the kingdoms and tribes governed by rajahs and native chiefs, on the continent and in the islands, it has been my chief aim to learn their languages, to conform to their customs, to study their dominant ideas, religious, and their resources.

I have devised the following system for the government of an Asiatic colony composed of different races of people : Let a sardar be appointed over each caste, to be chosen from his fellows professing the same religion; and he should be advanced in age to command more respectfor one of their maxims is, venerate old age. Give this sardar the power to con-trol and judge those of his caste by their own traditional laws, but make him responsible to the government for all his acts. An Asiatic's respect and obodience to government is secured more by ceremony, benevolence, and teleration than by force and laws inconsistent with their habits, customs, and religion.

Asiatics cannot comprehend modern western civilization, but they have much good, common see ; they have a good conception of men and things, are very firm in their opinions, and when they acquire a prejudice against a conquering nation it is hard to eradicate it from their minds. For instance, the Indians, from the beginning of the English conquest in India, fancied the English to be a host of adventurous shopkeepers who had come to ravage their country and get rich at every risk, regardless of the Indiana' most sacred superstitious. On the other hand, the English statesmen imagined the India war of 1856 and 1858, as well as previous and subsequent wars, to have been caused by the revolt of the Sepoys, greased cartridges, and the overturn of the sultan of Luknow; but it was a direct consequence of the Indians' original opinion of their designs, and a similar result will take place whenever another occasion like that of the Crimean war shall occur.

Holland has many fertile possessions in the east-the island of Java and neighboring islands, stations in Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes; plantations everywhere, Sev custonths of the entire trade is in the hands of the Dutch, producing great private and national prosperity, but the governors have not the sympathy of the poople, for reasons I have previously given.

France owns Pondicherry and Karical on the Coromandel coast, and Chandemagore, in Bengal, both of little importance compared to its possessions in Cochin China. They are rather camps than settlements, where military elements prevail, and instead of being profitable they cost France 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 france a year, and the lives of thousands of soldiers. is the climate is unhealthy and the land damp from numerous ponds and marshes

annexation of Cambodia, that France has long desired, would be of great advantage, putting the large river Meekong, navigable for vessels of great draft completely in its power, giving a natural defense against Siam, and furnishing an outlet to the gulf. The principal productions of Cochin China and Cambodia are rice and sugar cane, which are shipped to China by the southwest monsoons, as well as from India, Burmah, and Siam, China consuming all the produce of southern

The Spanish possessions are confined t the Philippine islands, whence are chiefly shipped cigars and tobacco, principally

Its chief trade is in carrying coolins to touch there in going from Hong Kong to

The French and English selected Macao

and sanitaria for sick soldiers. and have falled in consolfdating the remas reserved that great glory and profit of waters," is navigable for large vessels for the powerful republic of North as far up as Bangkok, the capital. Rice America—the United States—which, being and sugarcane are shiedy cultivated. The free and telerating all religious at best fruits are Adam's apples, mandarins, toward their future' possessions in Asia | line of steamers from San Francisco to | B. H. Taylor's.

thus rendering reciprocal benefits to their | Japan and China, touching at the Hand-

would thus inaugurate a new era of coloni-Itself and of the great principle it represents of aid to all enterprise; and it is with this intimate conviction I come to America, my adopted country, to offer this suggestion to your excellency,

The practical knowledge I have acquired during a fifteen years' residence in the concession of stations in all the Asia enabled me to offer you the little Chinese ports open to foreign commerce, as island of Pulo Way for an American naval at Shanghal; all this will aid in giving to station in the East Indies. It is situated the great republic the position she merits a few miles from the north point of the island of Samatra, fronting Achoen. It has few inhabitants, and is owned by terrible convulsions, ye Acheen, and took possession of the is-land in my own name. I was welcomed cated Brahmin in Benares said to me: possessions in the vicinity, but never had They have taught us the perfection anything to do with Pulo Way; and of cruelty and barbarism in all now that I own it by right of discovery our edged as chief by the people, I am sure

we will not be disturbed. The little island of Pulo Way is near the west entrance of the Malacca straits. It has a good auchorage not far from the south of the Ac heen river, in Sumatra, and during the six months northeast measure is not subject to storms. It has and Japan, and is the trade way from

India to those two kingdoms.

The island of Pulo Way will be of as great military and commercial importance to the United States as the Island of Pulo Penang is to England. This last Island is also in the straits of Malacca, east en-

From its proximity to Samatra Pulo Way may have considerable influence on the northwestern portion of that large sland, and as I am a good friend of the chief rajah, who lives in Acheen, and who has never seen a European or spoken to any American but me-I had many a long conversation with him about the propriety of asking a protection of the powerful American government-he agreed to grant territory wherever a good point for a naval station could be found on the island by treaty with the United States, for it would protect him from the Dutch, and perhaps prevent them from conquer-ing the whole island and making him a vassal, as they had done rajahs of Padang, Bancoleen, and Palumban, on the south-

western coast of Sumatra, and in Java. The rainh considered my advice as good and practicable, and often expressed his desire to have my plan carried out. Now if your excellency in your great wisdom and foresight choses to take advantage of this excellent occasion and will honor me, the mission with I am sure I have the rajah's confidence and the friendship of those around him sufficiently to induce him to conclude a treaty with all the advantages, privileges, and concessions desirable to be dictated by your excellency. The rajah's name is Siry Rajah Alaidin Sardar Manshoor Schander Schaa. His nobles are Tounkoo Maraas,

Toumtroo Mahomet Aly Malabar, Tuan Abdulah Araby, and Tuan Scharrandar Sultan Schaa. By this treaty the Americans would gain possession of the principal cultivated districts, and have the monopoly of all the produce of Sumatra, which is coffee, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, tobacco, taploca, rice, gutta percha, opium, indigo, cocoanuts, &c. The metals are gold and tin. There are quantities of cattle, buffaloes, horses, hogs, sheep, goats, and very large deer. Fruits are abundant. The principal kinds are pincapples, melons, mangoves, mangosteen, plantains, and bananas of all kinds. The climate is hot and dry, but healthy. The inhabitants are Malays possessing Islamism. They are lazy, but very skillful in the management of their small boats. The rajah is more of a reneither soldiers nor law; has no intercourse with other nations and only exercises a religious authority over his peo The men are small and feeble, inclined to polygamy. For cultivation of plantations it would be necessary to introduce Chinese coolies as is done in Singapore, Batavia, and Saigon. The Chinese are the most skillful and industrious people of Asia. They are the support of the Oriental colonies and even in trade they must serve as middlemen between us and the natives. The Chinaman has no easte; he cats anything, works at any trade, and that cannot be said of any other race in Asia, for all others keep to their caste, that prohibits them from doing many things and compets them to follow the customs and trades of their aneastors, and to cat as they did. Providence has erested the Chinese to be a mediator be tween Europeans and the Orientals. As there are but two seasons of trade windsnortheast and southwest-in those regions, lasting six months each, the anchorage must be shifted according to the wind. Annamiaboo and Barrett, on the west coast of the large island, offer good

the Americans possessed the principal points on Sumatra it would be a Gibraltar to the east for them. I had interviews also with several rajahs on the Malacca peninsula; at Selangore, Perak, Quedah, Pulo, Lanenguri, and Junselong, on the straits and from Manilla, much used in the east. The | Ladius o can; and at Peksang, Trengami, only communication is by one mail Palong, and Kalangtang, on the China steamer between Manilla and Hong Kong. sea as d gulf of Siam. All these potty The Portuguese possessions are insig- rajahs are Mussulman, and pay tribute to niticant; the small island of Gos, on the the raish king of Siam, who is a Buddhist Majabar coast, and Macao, in China, at the in religion. They would be glad to have a mouth of the Canton river. be protected and spared from paying South America. American steamers also tribute of vassalage, women and goods to the Simmere king, who is as black as Canton, and vice versa. The climate is they are, is an infidel in their eyes, and hardley, as was shown during the war consequently beneath them in rank and dignity. All these patty rajahs might be hereafter good and useful friends to the as the best locality for their kospitals Americans. With the English possessions of Pegu and Rusmah on the west, As I have shown that these five nations and the French in Cochin China, on the have not seened the sympathy of the south, the political existence of the inhabitants of their easiern possessions, kingdom of Siam under a native ruler is rendered almost an impossibility. lations of commerce between the extreme | The kingdom of Sigm is rich and fertile. east and west, it is plain that Providence | The river Menam, meaning the "mother

harbors when the wind blows from mon-

soon northeast, and Samalanka, Dolhi, and

Sink, in Malacoa straits, give security to

vessels at other times. During south-

side of the straits is shallow, compelling

yessels to coast along the island of Su-

matra in their passage through, other-wise the passage is dangerous. Now, if

wich islands; their commerce and traders The great American republic, second to are jucreasing in those countries; their none in energy and intelligence in its superb sea and river steamers, belonging navy, manufactures, and commerce, to the house of Russell & Co., running from Shanghal to Hong-Kow, in the internation in the extreme east worthy of lor of the great tea mart, up the Yang-tse-

> Hon, Mr. Burlingame, who has the confidence of the Chinese government, a wonder not recorded in history. possession of several stations on the island. of Sumatra, and elsowhere if necessary

The Anglo-Indian empire has suffered terrible convulsions, yet it exists, connobody. In the month of February, 1862, trary to the will of the natives, who de-I landed there in a Malay dinghy from test the English, and would like to change by the natives, and wasmade Pootee Tuan "We Indians have no love or respect for Mustapha of the island under promise to the English. In the 200 years that they put it in possession of the United States, have held our country we have learned and guarantee it from molestation by the nothing from them of any use except to Malays. The Dutch and English have prefer gold to God-gold to everything. revolutions; yes, the white, and habitation, and have been acknowl- civilized English have far surpassed us poor black Indians in barbarism and cruelty. The assassination of Tippo Sahib at Scringapatam, the massacres at Delhi, Oude, Cawnpore, and Allahabad will never be forgotten by us Indians."

incursion into India, starting from Bokkara, through Afghanistan (the Belgium all the productions common to Sumatra. of Asia, which will be the match that will it is well known that the straits of Maset fire between Russia and England) and licca give the shortest and best passage Beloochistan, she would have the immedi-for mail steamers from Europe to China at sympathy of all India, and that vast empire from the Persian gulf west to Singapore east, from Madras south to the Punjab north, would assume a sudden commotion, and the sanguinary drams of 1856 would be repeated, and England would be punished where she sinned, and would pay dearly for her crimes in exciting rebellions in other countries, and if America joined Russia they two could divide the property of the decrepit Anglo-Indian empire among them.

The Russians would own the land, their soldiers would cultivate it, the Americans would be the sailors, manufacturers, importers, exporters, and bankers of that grand bazar of trade called India, where the English have amassed fabulous fortunes, especially in the time of the East

India Company. All that I have here said is possible and probable, and if your excellency will take into serious consideration my proposition that is, the purchase of my island, and establish relations with the rajah of Sumatra and rajahs of the peninsula, secure territorial grants, this will be the first step to the important position that Americans are destined to hold in Asia. With profound respect I remain your excellency's very humble servant,

CELSO CASAR MORENO. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1868. HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of

Stu: The translation made of my me morial gives a true idea, but some periods have been shortened, and some others do not fully express the meaning of the

suicide yesterday morning. His ac-counts are \$500 short.

The committee appointed to examine the assets of the government in the bureau of engraving and printing, includ-ing finished and unfinished United States notes and other securities, submitted their report to the Secretary of the Treas-ury yesterday. In it they report that their examination resulted in a complete verification of the inventory made out by the retiring chief, Capt. Burrill. Mr. Graves will assume formal charge of the Graves will assume bureau on Monday.

Secretary Manning's Return.

The return of Secretary Manning caused a rush of Democrats to his office yesterday, all auxious to know what he was going to do. By reason of what Mr. Manning has already done in the matter of changes those looking for office turn to him for assistance, hoping that they may be as successful in quest of office as others have been. It is believed that Mr. Manhave been. it's believed that Mr. Man-ning has some important recommenda-tions to make concerning affairs in New York. A prominent Democrat said that the recent visit of Secretaries Manning and Whitney was to look into the gov-ernorship matters, not for themselves but for R. P. Flower, who the administration has decided to amount. has decided to support.

Col. Rockwell's Successor. Col. John M. Wilson, of the engineer corps, who on Monday relieves Col. Rockwell of the duties of the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, will conpublic buildings and grounds, will con-tinue his connection with the chief of engineer's office in addition to his new duties. Col. Wilson will divide his time between the two offices. Col. Rockwell has rendered him every assistance in be-coming acquainted with his new duties. It is not known yet where Col. Rockwell will be assigned.

Icebergs and Ocean Steamers According to the records of the hydrographic office the amount of ice and the graphic office the amount of ice and the number of bergs which have appeared in the direct path of European steamers within a month is unprecedented, num-bering twenty-seven. The ice has not appeared south of parallel 41 or east of degree 40. The region infested by ice was very closely predicted in the publi-cation of the hydrographic office a month ago, and the safe route marked just south and east of the limit montioned.

The Trial of the Dolphin Satisfactory. Capt. Belknap, president of the board appointed to examine the Dolphin, in a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, reports that the trial trip Thursday was satisfastery, and that the requirements of the contract for the ves-sel were complied with.

A Patriotic Lady Pensioner. R. S. Snyder, the man who surrendered a pension of \$72 a month, has an imitator. Commissioner Black has received a letter from a lady pensioner, who says she has fallen heir to a fortune, and being no longer a dependent does not feel it right to continue to draw her pension.

CURRENT RAILWAY NOTES. Latest Information by Wire From Special

Vice President Potter, of the Chicago, Bur-ington and Quincy railroad, denies the report irrelated in New York yesteriay that the sed had withdrawn from the Colorado-Utah

pool.

Col. D. C. Dodge, of Deaver, widely known as a railroad stanager, has accepted the vice presidency and general managerality of the Maxican National Railroad Company and the Mexican National Construction Company.

Mexican National Construction Company.

The St. Paul railroad has given notice of its withdrawal at the expiration of thirty days from the Colorado pool. In this connection it was reported years there is trouble between other lines belonging to the pools recently established between Chresgo and the far was.

The heavy fall in grain fruights from Montreal to dress religious affects of the established between Chresgo and the far was.

The heavy fall in grain fruights from Montreal to dress religious affects of the establishment is an experiment of the establishment of the

acy over the st. Lawrence.

The proposition of the lightimore and Ohio, so far as the New Jersey Central is concerned, is simply a working arrangement by which he Baitimore and Ohio is to seture entrance into New York over the New Jersey Central line, but no guarrante of either interests or dividends on the bonds or stock of the latter is contemplated. A preliminary injunction has been granted ogainst the new Reading and Potaville ruliroad on the application of Perry township officials, who say in their application that established roads through the village of Stoemakerville and vicinity are being cut through
and filled up so as to make public travel daugerous, and impede transportation.

gerous, and impede transportation.

The case of the Gaston Gas Coal Company va.
the New England, Fairmount and Western
Gas Coal Company of Baltimoro—a controversy arising in Marion county, W. Va., concertning the construction of a railroad in
tended to develop a large tract of coal land
owned by the defendant company—was begint yesterday in two United States court in
West Virginia before Judges Bond and Jackson.

West Virginia before Judges Bond and Jack1001.

The United States Senate committee on
interstate commerce held another lengthy sention at Philadelphia yesterday, which conindeed its work in that city. The committee
will now rest awhile, resuming its escalous
June 12 at Chicago. Among the prominent
gersons who were heart by the committee
were Prof. Elward James, of the University of
Pennsylvania, and Gen. Isaac Wisar, manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's
canals. With reference to the probable
establishment of a vast connecting lim of
catals, Gen. Wistar remarked that he had
poken to President Grant on the subject.
'My idea was,' said Gen. Wistar, 'for the
coveriment to construct a large canal—at one
into the cost of our river and harbor improvements—connecting, all the smaller ones
within the wealthiest center of the country.
Then a fleet of one-gun boats might be constructed. These could run on any portion of
the canal, and conid be summoned to any
point by telegraph. I am of the opinion that
a system of this kind would afford more prosection to the country than our combined lors
and areasis. As to the commercial value of
such a sagnene, that is seen on its face.'

Special Notice.—In view of the inclement

Sericial Notice.—In view of the inclement weather, we shall continue out "Remnant bay Sate" to-day claiming, May 350 until 15 Sclock m., at which time our store will be closed for the day.

Woodwand & Loridace, Boston Dry Goods House.

Wendell Phillips and the Judge,

Before we parted my angel in drab told ne with some enthusiasm a story of abome with some enthusiasm a story of abolition days in which brave Wendell Phillips figured. A little Pennsylvania hamlet had been thrown into commotion by the arrival of slave hunters from the south one day when the abolition agitation was at its height. The obnoxious fugitive slave law gave them protection, Wendell Phillips was to speak in that town that night. The "fanaties" and the "law and order" people were all stirred up. Some uneasy spirits predicted trouble. A trial before the local justice was to come off in the evening at the same hour of the Phillips meeting. That trial was to determine whether a black woman and a black man, chiming to be husband and wife, should be delivered up, with their three children, to the Legree creatures, who, armed with abundant logal processes, were best on the last of the desired them to Georgie cetter fields. have been shortened, and some others do not fully express the meaning of the original. Celso Cesar Moreno. His excellency, Wm. H. Sewald, Sectorary of State, Washington, D. C.

Health by Exercise.

Prof. Hartvig Nisson has propared for the public a little work, entitled "Health by Exercise Without Apparatus," in which his theory and practice of physical culture is fully explained, and illustrations of particular forms of movements are given. The Swedish gymnastic system, which he teaches, is said to be superior to any other for the promotion and preservation of health, and those who have become his patients speak in load praise of its excellence. Hon. John Eaton, commissioner of education, recommends the system as promoting healthy growth, and will make men and women of sound minds and healthy bodies. His book embraces much interesting matter, and is for sale at 25 cents per copy.

Official Announcements.

The Postoffice Department was Yesterday informed that William C. Smith, the postmaster of Holden, Mo., committed suicide yesterday morning. His accounts are \$800 short. no misunderstanding aunounced again and again that his decision would deliver and again that his decision would delivar up the negroes again to servitude. He seemed strangely intent on argument, un-necessarily combative, and for no reason so much as his volubility the trial stretched out to the edge of midnight. Then, when adjournment came, the justice with some ado handed over an order to the gentleman from the south to remove the property. But that back room was empty; the birdshad flows. And the people who had arranged to entertain Wondell Phillips that night waited up till morning broke all in vain. No Wendell Wendell Phillips that night waited up till phillips came; he had disappeared as mystericusly as had the negroes of that antercem. There were folks who put two and two togother; there were folks who didn't wonder when, at the next election, the abolition voto went solid for the rebel justice. His sternness, his southern sympathy, and long-winded oratory had been a sham; he had followed instructions from Wendell Phillips. and given the father a sham; he had bloom and given the father and mother and children time to push on many a mile toward freedom further north.—New York Times.

Mrs. E. J. Whipple, the popular bary-tone of Trinity P. E. Church, will sing a new trinity offartory piece by Mr. Jecko, the organist of the church, at the morning

Certificates of incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of the recorder of deeds in the name of Washington Cycle Club and the Cosmopolitan Club, of Summy's Woods.

The Wamps.

The bugwimp comes when the hour is late
To the pans where the light is shining,
And the hugwimp stands at the garden gate,
His arm the maid entwining.

The drugwump waits for the stealthy wink The brand denominating, And the jugwump gally takes a drink From his jug while his hook he's baiting. The pugiwump kines the nose of her pet,
And tolds him to her become.
And the minewimp waits for his office yet,
And-well, we must excuse him.
— Bothes Courier.

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040 F Street Northwest, gor Everything strictly first-class and on the outreasonable terms. [Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.)

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Gentlemen's Dress Hats! In the new shades of Pearl and Beaver,
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Mackinaw Straws, atl shapes.
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Silk Umbriellas for Ladies and Gentlemen,
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BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Wormley's-W. H. Wells, Jr., Chicago, and J. W. Leigh, California. St. James - Caps. G. C. Goss, Bath. Me.; W. J. utton, Feansy Ivatian. Fred Weider and A. P. tass and wife, Iowa, and W. B. Compton Inginia.

National—R. J. Brackentidge and wife austin Texas: J. H. Yore, Rock Island, Ill. Villard G. Levell, Cleveland, Ohis; Dan M. Goung, F. A. Buford, Dakota territory; J. D. Pettingtii, Boston. Matrapolitan—John O. Bronson, Florida A. W. Ovenin Jacksonville, Pia., W. H. Camp-seurge A. Diezer, Larnet, Karr, M. Fuholske B. Louis, J. M. Hadley, North Carolina, R. S. Sapoles, Frenton, N. J., C. B. Staples, Pennsyl

Williard's-B. T. Walsh, Now Orleans: W. B. illan, Chambersburg, Fa.; Herman Gotts 18th, New York; F. E. Tubbs, Gakland, Cal. W. Hathaway, Basion: J. H. Calvin, Chigo; J. W. Singleton, Quinzy, Ill.; J. T. Dongey, La Fiatte, Mo.

grey, La Frantes, Mo.
Artington-J. F. Addleite, Philadelphos; C.
1 formher and wife, litrositys; B. M. Morgan,
relagenor; Cunn.; Thomas S. Moore, New Ork; G. W. Fargo, Bondalo, W. H. Tully,
them Alton and wife. B. J. Gerena and wife.
A. Johnson, and M. Pitagibber, New York. Rices—W. A. Kelly, New York; S. R. Griffith, ercer, Pa.; C. F. Sampson, North Adams, ass.; Warren Delano, Ortroge, N. J. C. G. Orteb, Chedmatt, Ohlo, W. W. Steele, Bos-n, C. Fairpanks, Terre Hame, Ind.; D. R. ancle, St. Louis; F. E. McDonald, indian-

Ebbutt—John M. Payer, U. S. N.; Hon. Chas. E. Speer, Fennsylvania; Astisiani Surgeon F. C. Coster, U. S. A.; Eroch Lewis and wife. Fernsylvania; P. V. Jones, Indiana; Henry Minett, U. S. N.; T. R. Pyllet and wife, Minnesota; Maj. G. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., and Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. N.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED,

The question has probably been asked thousands frience. How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everywhere the property of the prope ever a remarkable fact, that prior is the dis of BROWN'S LICON BITTERS no per BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the tretti.

hasdache, or produce constipation—all officir from medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures indigestion. Billousness, Weakness, Dyspopsia. Malaria. Chills and Fevers. Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gin—for all these allments from is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. orbitis, e. like all other thorough medicines, identity. When taken by see the first symmetric stands of the first symmetric properties of the first symmetric properties that it was a first symmetric properties to be checken and it was a first symmetric properties the companion of th

enuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER. IN MARKETING TO-DAY

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afflieted with Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat,
contineed a severe cold, which developed

or Croup, I do not know of any remedy shich will give more speedy relief than at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cher-Ayer's Cher ry Pectoral,

able in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann
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